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properly to either of the others, except where it is expressly directed or permitted, it, as a portion of the judicial department of the government, could not interfere to control the exercise of the powers belonging exclusively to the executive department. The fact that the governor submitted to the jurisdiction of the court, and did not claim this exemption does not give the court authority to render a judgment which it is unable to enforce.

Marriage—Locus Contractus.—In re Lum Hin Ying, 59 Fed. Rep. 682. The law of China does not require the presence of the contracting parties to a marriage, and hence a marriage between a woman in China and a man in America, may be valid according to Chinese Law. A marriage that is valid where it is contracted is valid everywhere, but it is doubtful whether such a marriage is contracted in China or the United States. Hence it is held not valid in this country.

Municipal Corporations—Ordinances—Validity.—City of Tarkio v. Cook, 25 S. W. Rep. 202 (Mo.). An ordinance of a municipal corporation was objected to in this case as being in conflict with a provision of the State constitution providing that "No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title." Held, that the formal requirements of ordinances of municipal corporations depend on the provisions of their charters and statutes on the subject, and that this provision only applied to acts of the State legislature. It was also held that where a municipal corporation is given authority to maintain its "peace, * * * health and welfare," and to "regulate billiard tables," an ordinance requiring billiard halls to be closed at nine p. m. is reasonable and valid.

Post Office—Decoy Letters.—United States v. Adams, 59 Fed Rep. 674. The use of decoy letters by a government inspector to obtain proof of the improper use of the mails is not justifiable when such letters carry any suggestion or inducement that they be answered by mail.

Real Estate Agents—Commission—Agreement to divide with Purchaser.—Scott et al. v. Lloyd et al., 35 Pac. Rep. 733 (Col.). The plaintiffs, who were real estate agents, were entrusted by defendants with the sale of land at a fixed price, with the agreement that they were to receive five per cent. They found a purchaser, who agreed to buy the land on condition of receiving a rebatement